## NEW PUBLICATIONS

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROIN 68 THE STRATFORD GALLERY: OR, THE STRATFORD GALLERY: OR, THE STRATFORD COMPRISING FORTY AND STREET FOR THAITS, DESCRIBED BY HENRIETT LIVE FOLLOWS: HER PALMER. HIMSELF CO. 1 Co.

The making of a book, M once beautiful and excellent, especially if the an illustrated book, requires a combinat on of talent more various in kind and higher in serree than must cooperate for the production of few other works of man. This is too little, thought of by those who, as the season draws, near for the interchange of memorials of rega A, balance in their minds the conflicting claims of the multitude of attractive articles which everprovident trade spreads out before them. Half the dainty volumes that are bought and given away in the Christmas holidays are presented and accepted with no just appreciation of the real value and complex beauty of the goft. They are looked at listlessly for a week, and afterward he deserted and forlorn upon waste places, through a weary year. Some of them deserve this treatment, or frank, out-spoken manner of expressing her little better; but many do not; and eminent among those of the coming season which merit a better fate is this "Stratford Gallery." A splendid volume, truly: to which painters, engravers, paper-makers, printers and book binders have contributed the best of their skill; all these doing no more than graceful and becoming duty in thus enshrining a woman's thoughts about Shakespeare's women.

"But we have had enough of Shakespeare." No. you have not had enough of him, and never can have too much, until you can lay your head closer to the great heart of Nature than he did, and hear more clearly the throb of her deep pulses. When you know more of your fellows or of yourself than Stakespeare did, you may be able to do without him; but until then, sit not only at his feet yourself. but listen gladly to the outpourings of any decile spirit who is your senior in that pupilage. For very few, if any, of even the most sensitive souls and penetrating intellects have felt for themselves and perceived for themselves all the beauty and the strength and the wisdom of those marvelous works that were written with the immediate purpose only of drawing full houses to the Blackfriar's Theatre at London in the days of Good Queen Bess. And thus it is that those who have studied Shakespeare in a worthy spr.t, and have in themselves the gifts of thought and utterance, are almost always able to contribute something to the world's knowledge of his genius; and that, while we impatiently brush aside Dryasdust and the pedantry with which, in such strange perversity, he seeks to overwhelm him who was Nature incarnate, we welcome any attempt made in an opposite spirit to share with us those pure and fresh delights which the perusal of Shakespeare's dramatic poems in a docile mood is sure to bring to all minds of wide and generous sympathy.

Mrs. Palmer wins her welcome by her unaffectedly modest declaration that she speaks of Snakespeare's sisterhood "only as one woman may justly speak of another-judging them, not with sophisticated research nor oracular criticism, but simply, naturally, sympathetically, as she may regard her fellow-women whom she meets from day to day." Such an appreciation of real women by a real woman is inestimable in real life. With what simple and instinctive directness an intelligent and observing woman will see at once the hidden springs of action in those who pass before her, has become almost proverbially acknowledged; and why should not the same judgment of Shakespeare's women-who are more real than half the women of flesh and blood one meets-be just as authentic, just as interesting-even more so, for into such an opinion no taint of any kind of jealousy can enter. Something of this kind has been done by Mrs. Jameson in her "Characteristics of Women," and with what penetration and what charm of style the world well knows. But although Mrs. Palmer's work will inevitably be compared with Mrs. Jameson's, it will be found not an imitation or fainter eche of the "Characteristics:" Mrs. Palmer has hesitate to differ modestly but firmly -and, it seems to us, with reason, in some instances-from the

opinions of her distinguished predecessor. The forty-five ideal portraits which have been reërgraved for this volume represent the prominent female characters in Shakespeare's thirty-seven plays; and are, we think, without a doubt the best series of their kind ever published. They have long been out of print, and much sought after, and this reproduction of them will doubtless meet a hearty welcome. Of the plots and principal incidents of each of the thirty-seven plays, Mrs. Palmer gives a synopsis, which is, in fac , a short story, told with such clearness, and such skill in marshaling the progress of events, that we are inclined to regard this part of her work as the most successful. We indicate the relation of Hamlet's story as a marked instance of the narrative power to which we refer. Having thus shown to her readers the circumstances in which the various characters are placed, Mrs. Palmer, in her own words, and by the aid of well-selected passages from the plays themselves, expresses her instinctive appreciation of these heroines, judging them just as if they were creatures made of flesh and blood and hoops and crinoline-judging them generally with kindly sympathy, sometimes, though very rarely, with a little feamine intolerance, but always, when their springs of action are not so complex as to require analysis and investigation for the thorough understanding of them, with a spontaneous recognition of their distinctive traits.

But to give our readers an opportunity to examine with us some of Mrs. Palmer's verdicts upon her "Shakespearian Sisterhood:" Lady Macbeth is the first whom she summons before her; and with regard to the excuse which has been made, "with smiable plausibility," for the crimes of that ambitious fury-that her ambition is only for her husband-Mrs. Palmer remarks, with a revelation of the truth for which some women and a few men will hardly thank her, that " it is not easy to discover this absorbing passion for her husband in Lady Macbeth, or, indeed, any higher regard for him than the half-contemptuous, yet tenacious, affection almost always entertained by . strong-minded' women for men greatly inferior to themselves in force of character and intellect." Mrs. Palmer's appreciation of Lady Macbeth's mental and moral traits is in many respects very fine; although we cannot agree with her summary judgment that the Thane's wife was "that hateful accident-a masculine heart, soul, and brain, clothed with a female humanity." When Mrs. Palmer says that Lady Macbeth's final madness was not repentance, or even horror for her evil deeds, but simply "the consequence of an organization physically inadequate to the demands of a too vigorous intellect," and adds that "a man having had the wickedness to plan, the courage to dare, the nerve to execute so revolting a crime as

the murder of an anointed king, who was, moreover, an illustrious kinsman and la condescending guest, would have lived on to the end with as little remorse as Lady Macbeth really felt, and with none of the physical demonstrations which may be easily mistaken for it," she seems to us to have arrived at, and well expressed, the true solution of this interesting psychological and physiological problem. But when she goes on to this further analysis, · Separate Lady Macbeth the individual from Lady Macbeth the woman, and the mystery of her character is at once cleared, she is woman in her incarnation only," we must admit that our ability to entirely comprehend the fair writer is at an end; and that from such part of this last opinion as we do clearly understand-that Lady Macbeth was a woman only in her physical organization-we must, with deference due to the sympathetic, sexual insight on which it rests, utterly dissent.

The genuine, instinctive purity, as well as the warm womanly nature of Mrs. Palmer, her intolerance of intolerant minds and cold, narrow heartsthe only intolerance that she exhibits-and her judgment, are shown in the following paragraphs from her appreciation of Isabella's character:

The character of Isanguta presents a notable example of the inefficacy of a purely intellectual virtue to command our sympathy or a miration, or in any way to advance the cause of Religion.

Coid, faultiess, severe in moral rectitude, not liable to the weaknesses which " make the whole world kin.

and atterly incapable of sympathy for them, this religieuse stands, in a manner, arrayed against her fellows: existing, not only physically, but morally, apart ype of a class of mistaken but sincere religious's of il sects, who, by their repuisive self-aufficiency, fa-ally subvert the very interests to which they have onsecrated their lives.

Isabella is no hypocrite-that is, consciously; her flawless excellence commands our exalted respect, honorable recognition, however it may repel any m enthusiastic admiration; to the impregnability of her chastily, the prominent feature of her strongly marked individuality, full honor must be awarded; yet self-sacrifice, without a reservation, has become inseparably associated with all that is most lovable woman, that it would have been far easier to for-

in woman, that it would have been far easier to forgive the actual offerse than conscientiously to appliant
her moral grandeur, remembering the beautiless details of her victory.

We do not "doubt the augelic purity of Isabella;"
and, but for the instance of eccentric deprayity furnished by her lover Angelo, we should believe only
one event to be less possible than her "lapse from
virtue"—that, notwiths anding her beauty, it should

Those who have read "Shakespeare's Scholar," and remember a similar appreciation of Isabella's character in that work, will, if they assented to it, be pleased to meet with this confirmation of it at the hands of so competent a critic-one of Isabella's

But to have done with Mrs. Palmer's views of the less attractive of Shakespeare's heroines, we turn with more pleasure, if not with more admiration, and with entire assent, to this recognition of the matchless Imogen :

To Imogen has been awarded, almost without a dissenting voice, the high distinction of being the most admirable of her immortal company—a woman in whom all perfections meet in rare harmony—who

never clovs, never disappoints.

Of all Shakerpeare's wires—and he delighted in aping models of conjugal fidelity—she is the master ece; chaste, ardent, brave, devoted, and beautiful deed "best of wives, most delightful of The secret obsam of Imogen's character i women. The secret has more imagens character is that she comes within the range of popular sympathy more successfully than her equally excellent married sisters: we never recognize Juliot as a wife—in fact, she rever assumes that position; at the best, we offer but cold tribute of admiration to the classic virtues of Hermione and the Roman Portia; Desdemona we pity, tenderly though with a degree of buffer assence con-

Hermione and the Roman Portia; Desidences we pity, tenderly, though with a degree of half-conscious contempt. But our awest privess of Britain commands our exaited respect, while she chicits a sympathy which can never degenerate into commiseration.

With all her softness, her "fear and niceness"—a "lady so tender of rebukes that words are strokes, and strokes death to her"—she is not, like Desdemora, possive under irjustice, even to painful self-hundliation; or, like Hermione, statussquely heroic.

hundilation; or, like Hermione, statucsquely heroic. Her dignity is never more proudly asserted than in her very subjection to her hunband's will, even when he is no longer entitled to her duty.

We cannot agree with these who deny the possession of jealousy to Imagen; ner can we regard as a blemish in her the persession of just so much as is natural to a woman of sersitive imagination and ardent emotions. To be grandly superior to this most reminine weakness would argue, either that she was endewed with refresteem so overweening as to preclude to her mine the possibility of a rival, or that she was passiculess to indifference—either supposition being about in its application to her. We detect a pretry trace of this element in the parting scene with Posthumus:

"Inc. Nay, stay a little:
Were you but riding forth to air yourself,
Soch parting were too petryae Look here love!
This dismond was not mounter's, take it, heart!
But keep it till you woo another wife,
When Imagen is dead."

We find several other passages marked for quo ation or notice: a very nice and just discrimination between Sylvia and Julia, the two ladies of The Two Gentlemen of Verona; a fine recognition of the noble traits of Hermione in the Winter's Tale, to whom is awarded "indomitable fortitude, a grand pride in her conscious innocence, which has all the exalting effect of martyrdom;" a womanly setting down " of Bestrice which, on the whole, is well deserved, although it shows hardly sufficient appreciation of the latent tenderness and generosity of "my Lady Disdsin;" and a skillful presentation, appropriately rich in verbal coloring, of the perplexingly complex traits which make Cleopatra at once so bad and so alluring. But we have room only to bring forward the following summing up of Juliet's character, and of a textual question which Mrs. Palmer dexterously connects with it. Of Juliet herself she rays:

In nothing has Shakespeare proved his wondrous skill mere clearly than in this creation of a human be-ing in whom some search itself paranount over rea-son-indeed, whose only manifestations of intellect are the inspirations of exalted sentiment, a sensuously exited el quence; and yet who is endowed with such aquisite purity, as distinguished from the false teach-ings of a conventional modesty, that Eve herself is not more sacred from an imputation of grossness.

The textual question is that one in the passage so celebrated in Shakespearian criticism-"that runaway's eyes may wink." Mrs. Palmer sees no. difficulty in this-the original reading-and thinks that "runaway's" refers to Juliet. She says:

The term "run-away," in her application of it to erself, affects us with peculiar tenderness; could any herself, affects us with peculiar tenderness; could any thing be more touching in its pretty playfulness, more Juliet-like, than for her thus to liken herself unto a nighty child, which has stolen away from its parents do the very thing, of all others in the world, that ould most anger them? And she pursues the image in again comparing herself to an "impatient child, that hath new robes and may not wear them." If the original word be "run-aways," plural, the same idea will apply equally to Romeo and herself; it would be natural for her to couple, and name alike, er identical transgressions.

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing Night, That run-away's eyes may wink; and Komeo

The formidable stumbling-block to emendators has consisted in the supposed necessity of substituting for "run-away's" a metaphorical word to which these two participles can equally apply; but when we consider the fact that the discovery by her cousin Tybait, of Romeo s andacions intrusion on their revel the night before, must have constituted the absorbing topic of conversation all day among the members of Juliet's own family—every word of which has blanched her cheek and filled her soul with quick alarms—does it not sech reasonable that the immediate reference for the "untalk dof" should exist only in her own mind? Is not a critically sustained figure even unpatural to the The formidable stumbling-block to smendators has not a critically sustained figure even nonatural to the excited state of imagination which inspires the whol

be "unde" stood," than that in a solliogny, under the influence of such emotions, Juliet would have employed a figure so elaborate, or so remote, that its discovery has onflied the learning and ingenuity of patient stude ats from that time to this?

This is exceedingly well put, and is, perhaps, as good a suggestion as has yet been made with regard to this difficult passage. In making it, however, Mrs. Palmer deliberately denies what appears to us the inexorable requisitions of the context, in the epithets "untalk'd of and unseen." But we must be content to let it pass without further discuscion, merely remarking that we have reason to believe that when Mr. White's edition of Romeo and Juliet appears, Mrs. Palmer (who refers to his discussion of this passage) will find that he bas abandoned the reading, "Rumour's eyes," which he once advocated.

No other critical discussion mars the unity of Mrs. Palmer's plan, which is simply to present a woman's instinctive measurement of the hight and breadth and depth of Shakespeare's women. She has done this in a style which will win her an admiring and almost always assenting perusal from a wide circle of fellow-devotees.

COBB ON SLAVERY.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE LAW OF NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TO WHICH IS TREFIXED AN HISTORICAL SECTION OF SLAVERY. By TROMAS R. B. CORS of Georgia. Vol. I.

In a former article, we have given at some length

our opinion on Mr. Cobb's Historical Sketch of Slavery, which forms the first part of the above of it which relates to the Law of Negro Slavery. Mr. Cobb proposes to consider that law as it exists in the United States: to examine into its origin, foundation and present condition; to note the striking differences in the legislation of the slaveholding States, and occasionally to suggest amendments to the existing laws. The twentytwo chapters embraced in this volume include,

however, but a part of this comprehensive design. In his first chapter, Mr. Cobb undertakes to refute the doctrine, universally laid down both by writers on civil and common law, that Slavery is contracy to natural law. He begins, as might be expected, with a learned and elaborate attempt to confuse and befog the minds of his readers, and to make them doubt whether, after all, there is any such thing as natural law: whether jurists in talking about a law of nature have had, in fact, any definite idea of what they meant by it. But, however writers upon natural law may have bungled in defining it, there cannot be the least doubt as to what they mean by it, to wit: the dictates of a sensitive conscience under the guidance of an enlightened understanding-the rule of conduct which a just and intelligent man would prescribe for himself and others, as distinguished from those fixed customs and special enactments which go to make up all bodies of positive law-all such bodies of positive law being, more or less, depraved and distorted, on the one hand by ignorance, on the other, by the selfishness and self-seeking of the lawgiving class. In the definition of natural law, which Mr. Cobb, after raising a great deal of learned dust, finally condescends to adopt, there is, we must say, a most decided squint to the very practice of looking out for number one, in which originate most of the deformities of positive codesdeformities which Mr. Cobb seems strongly inclined to saddle upon the law of nature itself. He defines that law to be "the obligation which reason and conscience impose upon man, so to shape his course as to attain the greatest happiness and arrive at the greatest perfection of which his nature is susceptible." Having thus defined natural law to suit himself and his occasions, our author proceeds at his leisure to demonstrate, first, an obligation imposed by reason and conscience upon white men to make slaves of negroes-for he takes care specially to limit his proposition to the relations of negroes and white men; and, secondly, an obligation imposed by reason and conscience upon negroes to allow themselves to be made slaves of by white men; whence he arrives most logically and exultingly at the conclusion that the corpus juris civilis and the common lawyers of England and America have fallen into a total mistake-and

that negro Slavery, so far from being prohibited by natural law, is specially enjoined by it.

The line of argument by which he establishes his two propositions above stated, and on which his conclusion rests, is this: White men are a superior race: black men are an inferior race. Left to themselves, black men don't like to work. It is, any thing to get their names into a Biographical therefore, the right and duty of the white men to compel them to work-for which points he cites as his only authority the learned Dr. Carlyle-and, by way of compensation, to appropriate to themselves the entire proceeds of that work, deducting therefrom so much thereof as may be necessary to keep the negroes in working condition-as to which latter soint, not even Dr. Carlyle bears him out. Nor ave the negroes any right to complain of this. In fact, they are bound in reason (if they have any), and conscience (which Mr. Cobb admits them to have) quietly and gladly to submit to this discipline; because they are not only thus secured in a livelihood, whereas otherwise, through their invincible laziness and unthrift, they would be in ries, according to all accounts, has forty millions of negroes, who, without any white aid, contrive to keep body and soul together) -but because also, under the white man's tuition, they have improved physically, morally and religiously, and have been carried on from a state of utter barbarism to one of comparative civilization. Comparative anatomy is also appealed to. "The black color of the negro peculiarly fits him for the endurance of the heat of long-continued Summers"-therefore, concludes Mr. Cobb, he ought to be compelled to labor in the sun as the slave of somebody else. The "arched leg and receding heel [beside affording so much matter for Southern wit] seem to indicate a natural preparation for strength and endurance." Therefore the possessors of these legs and heels ought to be obliged to labor and endure for the benefit of a master. "The arched dome of the head, and the perpendicularity of the vertebral column, are said by an observant writer, to be characteristic, and to fit the negro peculiarly for the bearing of burdens upon the head." Therefore, he ought to be compelled to carry fence-rails and other burdens for the white man's convenience and benefit. Mr. Cobb also insists that the negro cannot reason, and that "a prominent defect in his mental organization is a want of judgment," though it is conceded that he has a tolerable memory. This is a delicate subject. If Mr. Cobb will allow us, in all kindness, to give him a hint, it were best for him not to dwell upon it. There is an old and very discreet saying, that those It is pretty plain from Mr. Cobb's book, though it does show an excellent memory, that inespacity to

reason and lack of judgment are not confined to ne-

grees. So long as he limits himself to airing his law of conquest." It is on this ground that he

ridiculous non-sequiturs.

falls, as to the condition of the negroes in Africanorance of all the discoveries made in central Afri- ment of the existing law. the negroes, it proves just as well a natural superiorlty over Indians, Hindoos, Malays, Tartars and Chinese, in fact over all the non-Cantas an races of their discipline and control all these races, forming ment stop here. Some white races possess an obhave done so from time immemorial. The actual superiority of the English race over the native Irish race is as marked and is as much boasted of by the English, as is that of the whites of the South over their negroes. Were the English then justified by natural law in the attempt which they made through six centuries, and in which to a great extent they succeeded, to reduce the native Irish to the condition of slaves? And, in having recently abandoned that attempt and recognized the Irish as their social and legal equals, have they failed in their duty to themselves and to the Irish! The greater part of the Irish who arrive in this country are quite low in point of intelligence. In the opinion of many who have had ample opportunities of comparison, they are decidedly inferior to our negroes. Does natural law impose upon us the obligation to reduce these Irish immigrants to Slavery? Nor can Mr. Cobb stop here. He is much in the position of the fellow who, having overheard, learned and repeated the magical words by which a walking-stick was converted into a water-carrier, found, too late, to his utter dismay, when his house began to be flooded, that he did not know how to re-convert the water-carrier into a walking-stick. Having mounted himself upon this skittish logical hobby. Mr. Cobb must jump a ditch or two yetlucky fellow if, in doing so, he is not thrown and sunk to the neck, if not actually smothered in the mud. Superiority, whether natural or inherent, is not confined to races; it extends in a still more marked degree to classes, families and individuals. The slaveholders of the South, taken as a body, possess a vast superiority over the "poor whites" -the very fact of whose not owning slaves may be taken, according to Mr. Cobb's logic, as a proof, along with their poverty and ignorance, of their idleness, shiftlessness and natural incapacity. The free negroes of Hayti, however Mr. Cobb may attempt to deery them, are decided'y better off and more industrious than a very large proportion of these same poor whites. Small as their number comparatively is, the free negroes of Hayti produce for exportation abroad a far greater value than is produced by the poor whites of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi taken tegether. Does natural law give to the superior class in these and other Slave States, the right, and impose upon it the duty, of reducing these poor whites to Slavery !

Among other proofs of the rightfulness of mak ing slaves of the negroes, Mr. Cobb dwells exultantly on the fact that they have produced no poets, no inventors, no logicians (like Mr. Cobb), no anthors, no warriors, no men of distinguished eminence. And pray, of the greatbody of white men in the four or five centuries past, how many have done Dictionary ! Of the two hundred and fifty millions, more or less, of white men alive at this moment, how many will be entitled to find a place in any such dictionary? If failing to get into a Biographical Dictionary is to settle the question, the great mass of white men would seem to be quite as fit for Slavery as the negroes.

Leaving Mr. Cobb to reflect upon these matters. and to dismount as he best may from the unmanageable steed upon which in an unlucky moment he has mounted himself, at the fearful risk of a concussion of the brain, if not of breaking his neck. we proceed now to his second chapter, in which he undertakes to justify negro Slavery out of the Bible. As to this, we have simply to say that he constant danger of starving-(the interior of Af- here again falls into precisely the same logical error of proving too much. If the Bible justifies Slavery, it justifies the enslaving of white men as well as the enslaving of black men. In fact, it justifies white Slavery, to which alone it refers, to the exclusion of negro Slavery, about which it says

In histhird chapter, "On the Origin and Source of Slavery," Mr. Cobb again falls, as he so constantly does, into notable inconsistencies. The origin, he tells us, of the system of negro Slavery in the United States, is found "in purchase of persons already in a state of Slavery in their own land. The law does not go back of that fact to inquire into the foundation of that Slavery there, but, recognizing the right of the master thus to sell, sustains the title of the purchaser from him." It seems, then, that our enlightened American jurists, never having had the benefit of Mr. Cobb's discoveries in the law of nature, can find no better basis upon which to rest American slaveholding than the fact that the miserable, benighted, brutal and beastly native Africans (as Mr. Cobb describes them) are slaveholders too! "It was alleged," continues Mr. Cobb. "and doubtless was true, that the slavetraders semetimes stimulated or were engaged in kidnapping free negroes on the coast of Africa who were afterward sold as slaves. Such a foundation would not sustain a legal claim to the bondage of the victim." Does Mr. Cobb mean to imply that it would sustain a moral claim to the bondage of the victim? We suppose so, since that would be a fair deduction from his principles of natural law. who live in glass houses should not throw stones. But, though kidnapping on the coast of Africa is represented as not legal. Mr. Cobb proceeds in the next paragraph to uphold the legality of kidaspping in America under the cuphuism of " the

work out of materials industriously collected, he vailed in Georgia and other States of wars waged does very well. But the moment be resorts to upon the Indians for the purpose of taking prisonbricks of his cwn making and timber of his own ers to make slaves of, and of the lawfulness of cutting, his edifice gets fearfully tottering and holding their descendants in bondage. Nor does threatens every moment to fall on his own head. he stop here. In justifying the enslavement of tion to a circumstance not without its bearing also At least half the field hands on his own plantation mulattees and persons of mixed blood, under pre- on several of the matters treated in the present (above ten years of age) would, we will venture to tense of justifying negro Slavery exclusively, he say - spenking from some acquaintance with plant- goes the length of justifying the Southern planters ation negroes-be fully competent to detect his in making slaves, as so many of them notoriously do, of their own sons and daughters. It strikes Without going into details or stopping to point us, with all due respect for Mr. Cobb's superior out the Indicrous blunders into which our author knowledge of the state of moral sentiment at the South, that here is a point upon which he might strict it than to extend it. Now the prevailing idea blunders originating, it would seem, in a total ig- properly enough have suggested some little amen I- is the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, thus

ca, from Mungo Park's explorations down to those In his fourth and fifth chapters, on the Perof Dr. Livingstone-his whole elaborate argument sonal Security of Slaves, Mr. Cobb holds-folmay be blown away at a single breath. It proves following the general current of authorityaltogether too much. This alleged superiority of that negro slaves in this country are not merely races is not confined to the case of whites and ne- chattels but persons. This concession, however, groes. The whites of Europe and America pos- would seem to go for very little, since it is also ess an actual superiority over the American In- held that none of the provisions of the common dians, over the Hindoos, the Malays, the Tar- law for the protection of personal security extend tars, and the Tartar-Chinese, as well as over to slaves, nor do any statute provisions of the same the negroes. If this actual superiority, which, as sort, unless slaves be specially included therein; so in the case of the negroes, has existed from time that no indictment, even for the killing of a slave, immemorial, is to prove a natural superiority over | can be sustained unless grounded on a special statute. The laws of most of the States do punish the killing of slaves, but they admit also of many excuses therefor which would not avail in case the the globe. Is it then the right and duty of the victim were a white man. Thus it was held, and volume. We now proceed to consider that part whites to subject to Slavery and to take under Mr. Cobb seems to approve the decision, that it was a sufficient answer to the charge of murdering the immense majority of the inhabitants of the a slave to show that "he was turbulent and insoglobe! Nor does the scope of Mr. Cobb's argu- lent and impudent to white persons." In South Carolins, in case of the killing of a slave when no vious actual superiority over other white races, and white person is present, the affidavit of the accused of an amateur: is admitted before the jury in explanation of the act-a practice which Mr. Cobb seems to think proper, and which he considers to be substantially adopted in the other States.

Mr. Cobb is a little ashamed to be obliged to state that there is no law in any Slave State against the rape of female slaves; but then, he tells us, they are very lustful, and it is not often necessary to force them. The only remedy in such a case is an action for damages by the master. But we are yet to learn that any such action was ever brought.

There are statutes, greatly differing in the different States, designed to protect the person of the slave from torture, wounding, maiming, and cruel treatment: but here, Mr. Cobb confesses, especially where the master is the culprit, "is one of the nost vulnerable points in the system of negro Slavery, which should be further guarded by legislatior." When the master is placed in opposition to him, the slave is, by Mr. Cobb's confession, "perfeetly unprotected and helpless," Not being allowed to accumulate any property, he has no means to provide for the presecution of his rights. His mouth is closed as a witness in a court of justice; his hands are tied, even for self-defense, except in the extreme case of his life being in danger; his time is not at his command, even for the purpose of procuring testimony; while his person and his conduct are entirely under the control of the man against whom he stands arrayed! A fine position truly in which to place four millions of persons ! What a mockery to call them persons! How unavailing the statute provisions against maltreatment, and of how little use the tender guardianship and protection of the courts of which Mr. Cobb makes such a parade, but which cannot begin to be exercised till the slave is in court-and how is he to get there! "Large compensation." says Mr. Cobb, "should be provided for informers, upon the conviction of the master of cruel treatment." But when a master lives, as is generally the case, on an isolated plantation, with only his own family and the addition of an overseer, in nine cases out of ten the confederate and instrument of his cruelty, who is to inform? And does not Mr. Cobb know perfeetly well that it is a part of the usage of the slaveholding States, far stronger than any law, and considered essential to the permanency of the institution, that nobody is to meddle with his neighbor's management of his slaves -- an interference resented and denounced as between indi viduals, than is the meddling with Slavery on the part of the Free States?

Personal Liberty, the subject of the sixth chapter, seems rather an odd title in a treatise on negro Slavery. On the plantation, or off it, if his master is by-and he cannot go off of it except in company of his master without a written pass-the slave has no personal liberty whatever. Even at night, on Sundays and holidays, when away from the personal oversight of the master of his agents, e is watched by patrols, and is to a certain extent under the control of any white man he may meet. The law itself also interferes to prevent the slave from enjoying privileges which the master might be inclined to grant, as in the laws of most of the Slave States forbidding masters to allow assemblages of their slaves on their plantations, or to permit their slaves to hire their own time. Should the slave seek to extend his personal liberty by running away, he becomes a rebel and outlaw, liable to arrest by anybody. Mr. Cobb thinks that if he attempts to escape such arrest it is not lawful to kill him, unless he be armed. But it is not uncommon to see advertisements offering rewards for runaways, dead or alive.

The chapters from the seventh to the twelfth inclusive, treat of fugitive slaves who have escaped into non-slaveholding States. Mr. Cobb labors excessively hard to prove that it is not contrary to the policy of the Free States to allow sojourners and travelers from Slave States, temporarily abiding in Free States, to continue to hold their slaves -that is, to exercise dominion over them, to dog or commit rape upon them at pleasure-for his argument goes that length-and then to take them away by force. But we apprehend, with all submission, that however high an authority Mr. Cobb may be on the law of Slavery in the Slave States, his authority or his opinion as to what is or ought to be the law of Freedom in Free States amounts to just nothing at all.

The thirteenth chapter is devoted to a defense of that provision of the slave code which forbids a slave to be a witness against a freeman, though it is not denied that this rule often operates harshly and to the defeat of justice. The fourteenth chapter, "On the Right of Private Property," is another odd title, since the slave has no such right at all. Whatever he acquires becomes at once the propcrty of the master. The fifteenth chapter, on Contracts by Slaves, including marriage, is another odd title, since slaves can neither make a contract nor be party to a marriage-an evil, perhaps, but one for which Mr. Cobb does not see any remedy. From the sixteenth chapter, on Suits for Freedom, we learn that it is not enough to show that the pretended master has no title. The plaintiff must prove himself absolutely free. This suit for freedom is the only one which a slave can maintain.

learning, making quotations, and building up his maintains the legality of the practice which pre-

manumission of slaves, offer nothing worthy of par-

Mr. Cobb has yet a large field to go over, in respect to which we must call his particular attenvolume. Within twenty years, and especially within ten years past, the policy of the Southern States has undergone a great charge. Formerly the laws and the decisions of the Courts were based on the idea of the ultimate, however distant, abolition of Slavery, and simed rather to limit and resetting aside, or tending to set aside, many principles hitherto regarded as established law.

DUST AND FOAM.

DUST AND FORM, OR, THREE OCEANS AND TWO CONTRACTS. Py T. ROLLSON WARREN, 12mm, pp. 307. Con.

The California gold fever of 1848 excited the author of this volume to set out on his travels. Whatever the spoils he has brought back from the new El Dorado, he has certainly returned with a rich store of experience, and a brain full of obervation, which he relates in a very free-and-easy way for the benefit of the wondering stay atbome reader. Sailing for San Francisco, by way of Cape Horn, he touches at Kio Janeiro, puts into St. Catharine's after a storm, explores the curiosities of Valparaise, Lime, Panama, and after a short stay in California returns to New-York, is soon off again for the Sandwich Islands, proceeds to Manils, China, Australia, and the Islands of the South Pacific. We will borrow a few of the roses. colored scenes which he describes with the unction

VISIT AT ST. CATHARINE'S

An hour's steaming through a parrow channel, wind-ing among lefty hills and islets, covered with luxurient ing among lefty hills and islets, covered with luxurisat, vegetafien, brought us up with the inner harbor, forced merely by a contraction of the channel opposite the town, after passing which, it again widens, giving egrees to the sen by the southern end of the island; thus vessels arriving from the northward bound south, enter through the northern passage and sail out by the southern. Our ancher was scarcily down before we were surrounded by a flottill of boats, and the bench was lined with people leaking with wonder upon the Yankee steamer; lever before had their eyes opened upon such a structure, and their eyes opened upon such a structure, and young and old, sailers and landsmen, gazed with undiguised amazement, prom this way are such as the sailers are such as the saile their eyes opened upon such a structure, and young and ole, sailors and landsmen, gazed with undisguised amazement upon this "manae anomaly." No sconer had the formalities of the Castom-House been gone through with than the vessel was inundated with visitors who were impatient to inspect her, and for an hour or two we were completely taken by storm; of pretty girls there were a large proportion on board, who, after satisfying their curcosity regarding the vessel, improvised a waitz in the salous. We, of course being too gallant to allow them to dance alove, soon joured them, and were quickly upon the most friendly terms with the whole party. After amusing themselves for an hour or so in this way, they invited us to accompany them on shore and faish our first evening with an imprompta ball. Thinking the opportunity a good one, some four or five edus idlers accepted, giad of a chance of making an entree into St. Catharine's "socaety;" so, jumping into one of the boats and wedging ourselves in among the girls, we pulled gayly for the shore. On reaching the beach we each gallantly caught our neighbor around her waist and bore her out of reach of the surf. The party safely landed, we accompanied our newly-made triends to one of their residences which had been designated for the occasion.

My first impressions of the town were most favor-

friends to one of their residences which had been designated for the occasion.

My first impressions of the town were most favorable. Having landed at the foot of the public square, we passed through its entire length in order to gain our destination in the soluribe; the church, occupying the upper side, danked on the one side by the President's palace and on the other by public buildings, all stancing in bold relief, their outlines well defined in the bright incomight, gave the Plaza an imposing appearance; taking advantage of the beautiful night, hundreds were strolling about the Plaza, while music softly stole through many an open essement.

softly stole through many an open essement.

Arriving at a pretty little country house in the midst Arriving at a pretty little country house in the mids of gardens, where the perfusies of flowers as they floated in the evening air were most overpowering, we were ushered in by our kind friends. After resting and partaking of their hospitality, in the shape of luscious fruits and conserves of the country, we resumed our cancing, which we kept up to a late hour, having been, meanwhile, joined by large accessions of the beaux and belies of the town. The young ladies were, without exception, lively and companionable, graceful, and of piessing appearance, while some of them were exceedingly pretty. At a late hour we hade adien to our kind entertainers, and with promises of soon repeating our visit, made our way to the ship, much gratified with our first experience in St. Catharine's.

LIFE IN VALPARAISO.

The reciety of Valparaise has always been excel-lent; the Chilian ladies, noted for their beauty, and looking with lenient eyes upon "outside barbarians," while the ladies on Cerro Alegre, or "Merryhill," as

A great drawback to a residence on this coast is the

A great drawback to a residence on this coast is the frequency of earthquakes; constantly occurring, they keep one in continual dread, and on this very terrace I experienced the first shock that I ever felt.

Dining with our hespitable consul, Mr. Moorhead, while in the act of taking wine with a lady guest, an unaccountable feeling came over me, and without knowing why or wherefore, we simultaneously act down our glasses. In an instant Mrs. Moorhead, without a word, rushed from the table and threw open all the doors, and taking her children by the hand, stepped out upon the terrace. The gentlemen remained scated—still the feeling of oppression—the wine glasses and decenters becan to dance—and then stepped out upon the terrace. The gentlemen re-mained sented—still the feeling of oppression—the wine-glasses and decanters began to dance—and then —it was ever—and the oppression passed away. It was rather frightened, but kept my own counsel, but must here comess that on each and every other occa-sion I was more and more terrified. Some four years afterward I stood on almost the very identical spot, and experienced one of the most violent shocks ever known there; the earth yawned, houses tumbled about, and the sea boiled over. I wasn't frightened that time. I was temporarily inseque.

that time, I was temporarily insanc.

The climate of Valparaise is peculiar—the thermomer will average about 40° Fabrenheit in Winter, the

ter will average about 40° Faorenheit in Winter, the cold not being sufficiently severe to blight vegetation, although I have seen ice in the streets in July, or Midwinter. The heat of Summer is at times intense, but tempered by the sea-breeze.

The fruits are delicious and various; the strawberry grows to mammoth size, and I have seen them nearly as large as the bowl of an ordinary wine-glass, and their flavor is very fine. Currants, gooseberries and their flavor is very fine. Currants, gooseberries and their si kewise abound; the figs are luscious, as are the nectarines, grapes, and pears and melous of all varieties; of tropical fruits there is a profusion, such as lemons, oranges, and the indescribable cheremoyses.

Wrapping oneself in a poneho, with a supply of gars and brandy, the one to neutralize the garliety gars and brandy, the one to neu ralize the garlisky der of the cone man, and the other to keep out the aw, cold air, and scating oneself in a volante, as in-escribable kind of gig, with three rawboned horses harnessed to it, away we go, clickety-clack, over hill and precipice for a host of hours, through daylight and darkness, until we find ourselves closed in by the and precipice for a host of hours, through daylight and derkness, until we find ourselves closed in by the findes and central Cordillera ranges, and rapidly nearing the large and populous city, Santiago, the Capital of the Republic; and well does a visit to the Capital repay one for the unmerciful mountain ride, and hair-breadth escapes which seem to the unsephiscated eye to succeed each other momentarily, from its commencement to his journey's end. Imagine it! far up in the lap of the Andes mountains! a huge city! occupying seven square miles of substantial dwelling-houses, fountains and bridges, and a delightful society of beautiful and well-informed women and cultivated men; such is the Santiago of the present day. Divided into squares, an arm of the river traverse each street, cooling it and carrying off the garbage; the houses are generally low, and roofed with red tiles, which give rather a picturesque air to the city; they have very thick walls, and but few windows, their sondity answering both purposes of security against earthquakes and as non-conductors to the heats of Sammer. Among the more prominent of the buildings, we find the grand catheural, construited of graatile, with a front of 350 feet, and is quite an imposing structure; within, it is exceedingly damp and gioomy, and its pictures and altar ornaments are far from striking. The music is, however, fine, an English organ of exquisite tone having recently been erected, and as there are some good voices in the choir, the chants and symphonies are at times delightful. The finit is a very attractive and prominent building, in the Grecian style; the coining is now done through the agency of steam; the building is partly xeguited by the President, and also by the State off-The faint is a very attractive and prominent namination in the Grecian style; the coning is now done through the agency of steam; the building is partly xelpied by the President, and also by the State officers. The churches and convents boast of hat little architectural beauty, and are innumerable, supported by the Dominicars Mercedarias, Augustines, Franciscans, &c. A pleasant town is this, truly, with its Philadelphia-like squares—its beautiful shrubbery, so delighted in by its fair laddes—its little running streams